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24 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREP. ID.
Each additional 3 words 4 Cents.

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WANTED.—CHINESE CLERK
able to use Typewriter. Write.
Stating Experience and salary required
to Box 1173 c/o. "China Mail."

**WANTED.—ASSISTANT FORE-
MAN BOILER-MAKER (British)**
for Shipbuilding Works. Applicants
must state age, experience, and salary
required, in first instance, otherwise no
notice taken. Apply Box 1178, care of
"China Mail."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The furniture and
drifts of a self contained FLAT
in Kowloon. Possession from 15th inst.
Apply Box No. 1175, care of "China
Mail."

TO LET.

GODOWN. No. 15 Barrows Street,
to let from 1st February.
5 ROOMED furnished Bungalow at
the Peak from early March. Apply to
LORD & DAVIS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the
lot, to be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of
January, 1920, at 3 P.M., at the Office of
the Public Works Department, by Order of
His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of
CROWN LAND at Aberdeen,
in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of
75 years, with the option of renewal
at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the
Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for
one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub- divisions	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Squares	Area in Acres	Area in Roods	Area in Poles	Area in Square Feet
1	At the foot of the Aberdeen Peninsula	N. 50° E. 100 ft. S. 50° W. 100 ft. E. 100 ft. W. 100 ft.	1	1	1	1	10,000

INTINATIONS.

**HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS
LEAGUE.**

**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-
ING** of the above LEAGUE will
be held in the Hongkong Cricket Club
Pavilion on THURSDAY, January 15th
at 5 P.M.

Clubs interested are requested to
send representatives.

F. LINDSAY WOODS,
Hon. Secretary.

**HONGKONG BOXING
ASSOCIATION.**

Preliminary Announcement.

THE next TOURNAMENT is pro-
visionally fixed for SATURDAY,
February 14th next, at 9.15 p.m.

G. G. N. TINSON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, January 12, 1920.

A World Message**WE MUST HAVE****LEA AND PERRINS****ORIGINAL****WORCESTERSHIRE****SAUCE & DONT****SEND IMITATIONS****RIDE A RIGID, RAPID, RELIABLE
RALEIGH**

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
built on specially constructed tracking
frames so that every frame is in perfect
line and easy running thus assured,
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Cuisine. Every modern convenience provided.

Bar and Billiard rooms. Roof garden. Cinematograph
Theatre.

Situated in the highest building in Canton, affording
a splendid view of the whole City and suburbs. Opposite
the Canton Steamers' Wharves and two minutes' walk
from Shamshen.

Special monthly and Family rates may be had on
application.

**UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
SUN COMPANY, LIMITED.**

SIKH RELIGION.

(Continued from Page 2.)

His Lordship, in giving his deci-
sion, said: As you are not represent-
ed I have been careful to look
after your interests, and the Crown
Advocate has done his part very fairly
in your interests as well as in the
interests of the prosecution. I had
no real doubt in my mind as to what
I was going to do with the case when
I asked you whether you were guilty
or not guilty. I want to say this
about the general position of this
Article: It was very clearly explained
by the Judge of this Court in 1911.
The reason why I take this case to-
day and not the Magistrate is that the
Magistrate has not got the power to
give the sentence which is provided
for in this Article that I have got,
and it is very desirable that offences
of this sort which are likely to lead
to a breach of the public peace should
be dealt with as speedily and as sum-
marily as possible. This Article in
the Order in Council, which is intended
to protect all religions established
or observed in China, provides for a
punishment as much as two years' im-
prisonment, and if the "mischief"
mentioned in the Article exists here
it is always desirable that it should
be dealt with as speedily as possible
so as to prevent any riot or tumult
arising out of religious difficulties, or
religious passions. The Article, as I
say, is intended to protect all reli-
gions. It is intended to protect the
Sikh religion as much as the Chris-
tian religion, and to protect these
religions from mockery, derision and
insults. In this case Hari Singh has
told us, and there is nothing to the
other side, that he is not a regular
Sikh in the sense that he has never
been baptised a Sikh. At the same
time he has been in the habit of at-
tending at the Gurdwara. Some six
or seven months ago he cut his hair,
which is a very serious thing for a
Sikh to do. On December 29, he
went to the Gurdwara taking with
him a parcel which contained a fly
whisk made of hair and certain
moneys and gold ornaments. That
parcel he placed upon the carpet in
the proper place in front of the Holy
Book, in the place where offerings
are regularly and properly placed. In
the parcel was a letter asking the
acceptance of his offering, and the
letter was unsigned. This letter was
a perfectly proper letter in itself.
Defendant telephoned that evening
asking that his present should be
taken care of. To this letter, and
the message, he did not give his
name. Defendant had said there was
no reason why the name should be
made public. The value of the pre-
sent would be greater. The Granthi
and the Gurdwara authorities un-
doubtedly felt that the fact that the
whisk was made of defendant's hair
was a serious insult to the religion;
and they had told him that it would
be so regarded in the Sikh religion.
On the other side, defendant had said
that an insult to the religion was the
last thing he had in his mind. He
meant to make an offering, and only
an offering, and putting myself for the
purpose of deciding this case in the
position of a jury, I am bound to say
I think no jury would convict him at
all on a charge of making an insult
of that sort. To be an offence of
this sort, there must be some wicked
intention to insult, and I do not think
any jury would convict this man of a
wicked intention to insult his religion.
The Crown Advocate has practically
said that that is his view as represent-
ing the Crown. It certainly is my
view. I do not intend to give any
ruling as to whether or not this article
is intended to cover cases like this.
I think the word "publicly insult" is
a word which wants a considerable
amount of thought and a considerable
amount of argument before it can be
held to cover cases of this sort. The
mischief intended to be aimed at is
the prevention of public riots, and
how far it can be said that anything
done inside the Gurdwara in the way
in which this was done can lead to
a public riot is a matter which is open
to considerable argument and con-
siderable doubt. I discharge the
accused, and I hope that the explana-
tion which has been given by him to-
day and accepted by the Crown Ad-
vocate and by myself as to what took
place will assure the members of the
Gurdwara that no insult was intended
by this man, although in fact it may
have been an insulting thing to do.

**MANCHESTER WEEKLY
MARKET REPORT.**

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co.,
Ltd., Manchester, report on Dec. 31:
Cotton has fluctuated a good deal dur-
ing the week but in spite of the un-
settledness in America owing to the
failure to settle the coal controversy,
the close is with higher rates ruling
at New York. At Liverpool, how-
ever, prices are somewhat easier for
American, but Egyptian has risen
even more rapidly than during recent
weeks, spot being 5d. per lb. dearer
than we last reported. Advances
here have been of daily occurrence
and a prevalent belief that this crop
is more fully sold than usual for the
time of the year, owing to the short-
age of good American, would appear
to be more than probable. In the
yarn section there is no diminution
of strength, although the turnover has
not reached the amounts recorded
lately. The difficulty of obtaining and
dearness of fine counts cannot be too
much insisted upon and it seems likely
that in course of time they will hardly
be available at any price. Cloth con-
tinues in good request but consider-
ing the saturated state of producers it
is not surprising that actual business
shows a falling off. The continued
upward movement of prices is also a
check to buyers. This goes on from
day to day quite regardless of any
ease in the raw material, as makers
constantly improve their basis. It
would seem indeed that a pause in
demand would be all to the interests
of buyers for so long as the present
pressure continues prices may be
forced to any unhealthy height. For
the present, general opinion inclines
to the view that values will still go
higher but there can be little doubt
that they are rapidly approaching a
risky level. China is still a buyer
of greys, fancies and satens, de-
livery for satens being the latter half
of next year. India also continues to
offer for various styles but buyers
there follow the market more slowly
and are consequently more often too
late. There is also miscellaneous
turnover from the smaller outlets.
Some speculative selling of silver
started an adverse price movement
and this became more marked on
rumours that China was obtaining sup-
plies at cheaper rates from San Fran-
cisco. At the close of the week,
however, there was some trade buy-
ing and a slight recovery has taken
place.

PUMPING AN OCEAN DRY.**RECLAIMING THE ZUIDER ZEE.**

Somes few months prior to the war
the Dutch Government put in hand
their long-projected scheme for drain-
ing and reclaiming the historic Zuider
Zee. During the upheaval the pro-
ject was dropped, but the work has
now been resumed. It is virtually
a bold and daring attempt to pump a
great sea dry.

It will result in turning over half
a million acres of this great arm of
the North Sea into dry land. Where
of old the great Dutch war fleets
gathered, where now four thousand
fishermen sink their nets, there will
rise villages, pastures, poplar-border-
ed roads and sleepy canals, new farms
and homes for thousands of people.

The work is expected to occupy
thirty-three years and cost over
£15,000,000, says *Everyday
Science*. A great dam or embank-
ment is now being built across the
north end of the sea from Wieringen,
in North Holland, to Piaam, in Fries-
land. It will have a length of nearly
15 miles, easily making it the long-
est of the sea embankments.

Contrary to the usual plan, it is
being built of sand mixed with rubble
and stone, and not of concrete.
Communication with the North Sea
will be maintained by 33 large sluice-
gates and a couple of locks for ship-
ping. The construction of the em-
bankment is expected to occupy nine
years.

Within the embankment four areas,
known as the north-western, south-
western, north-eastern, and south-
eastern, are to be drained and re-
claimed, each of which is to be ap-
portioned to the province which it
adjoins. These reclaimed sites will
have an area of 54,270, 78,800,
127,125 and 289,410 acres respec-
tively, or a total of 529,605 acres, of
which 486,025 is clay and sandy soil
suitable for farming. The rest is fen
and sand. This means that 827
square miles, an area almost as large
as the County of Cornwall, will be
wrested from the sea and added to
the kingdom of Holland.

CROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to
croup. Don't wait until this
dreadful disease attacks your little one
before you prepare for it. It comes in
the night when chemists' shops are
usually closed, and this alone should be
warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy by hand. It never fails
and is absolutely harmless.
For sale by all Chemists and Store-
keepers.

"WALLA WALLA" Hoops are new
and fast. Get them at Blake
Pier.

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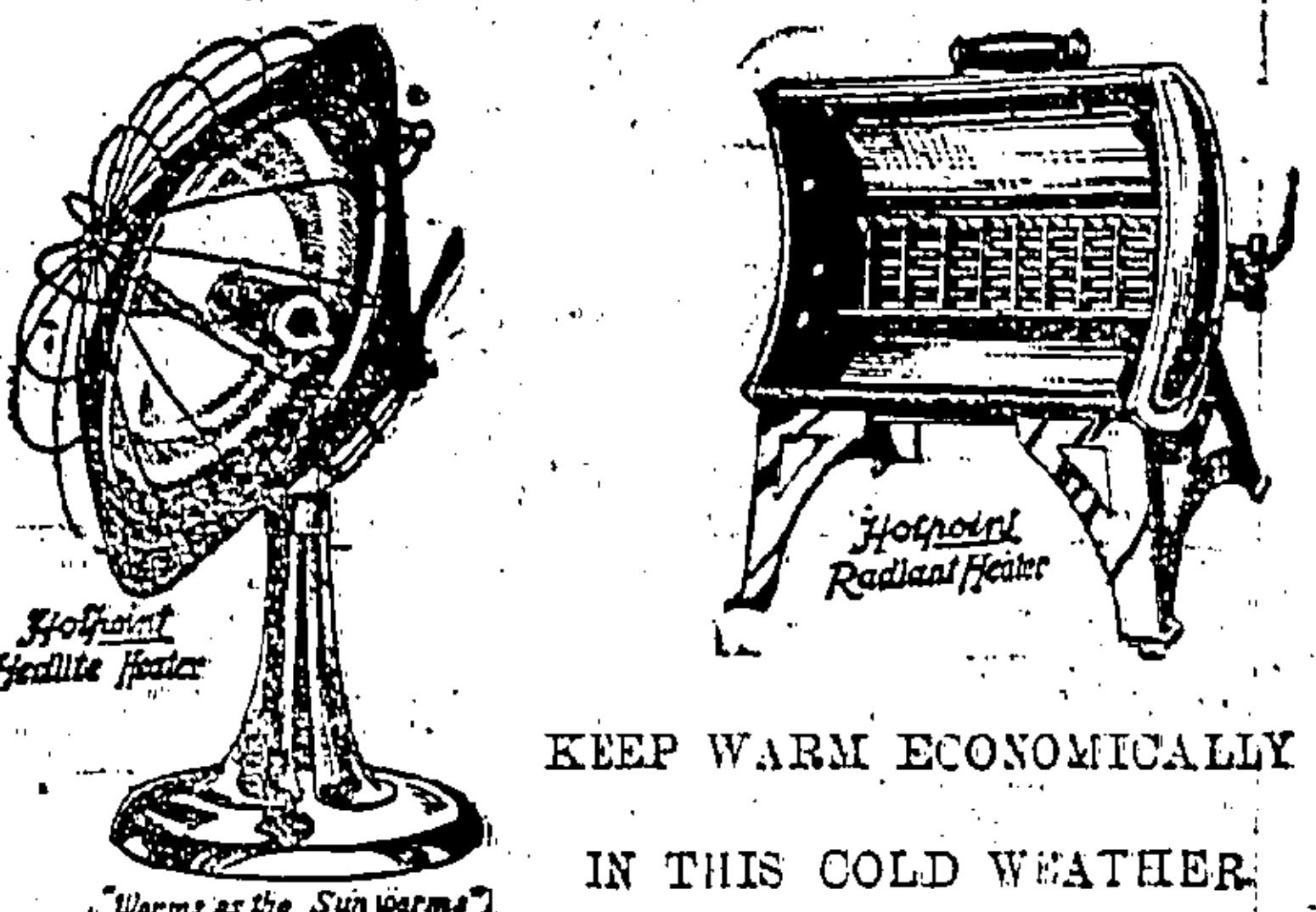
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GENERAL MANAGERS.

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IN THIS COLD WEATHER.

BY USING ONE OF THESE RADIATORS.

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SPECIAL SHOW
THIS WEEK.CHILDREN'S
WOOLLEN COATS

WITH CAPS

TO MATCH

IN

ALL SIZES

AT REDUCED PRICES

TO CLEAR.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. J. H. Mead and the relatives of the late James Henry Moore Mead wish to thank their friends for the expressions of sympathy in their recent bereavement, also for the floral tributes.

DEATH.

SILVA.—At Duddell Street, Hongkong, on Jan. 13, Flora Maria da Silva, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. X. P. da Silva, of Import and Export Office. The funeral will leave the house at 5 p.m. and pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

BIRTH.

WEIR.—At 8, Melville Street, Pottersfield, on November 6, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Weir, of Takfoo Dock Yard, Hongkong, China, a daughter, (Helen Hattie Weir.)

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1920.

ADVERSARIA.

There is one army into the ranks of which no one is ever called for. That is the army of General Hoidyousou. We are the latest recruit. Alone among all the papers the China Mail was the only one to publish the opinion that the scuttling of the German fleet at Scapa Flow was not a crime. Since then dozens of grubby little journalistic grubs, who never read a book, or international law in their lives, have been shrieking about treachery and punishment. Yesterday's telegram says that the Allied and Associated Experts have decided it was not a crime. We decided so at the time, feeling very strongly that if our own lads should ever be in the same hole, we should like them to commit the same "crime."

Yesterday's telegram, AND HERE with today's, also encourage a chuckle or two. Never, no never, would anybody treat with those wicked Bolsheviks, and the journalistic grubs breathe fire and slaughter against anybody who dared to suggest that it might be possible and expedient. To be as consistent as they could, they even applauded Lloyd George's larders about Mr. Bullitt. Yesterday one Colonel Talbot was reported as going to London

with terms from Lenin the Pariah. This was "authoritatively contradicted," as was to be expected. But the message describing a Russian interview with O'Grady puts a doubtful complexion on the authoritative denial. Even France is now willing to engage in pourparlers, unless O'Grady is another story-teller, for he told Reuters that he had been commissioned to negotiate on behalf of France. In exchange for certain concessions, Soviet Russia (a political name than the Bolsheviks) is getting British drugs and Swedish agricultural implements. After all, nothing succeeds like success. We are not happy because the Bolsheviks are winning, for we believe in insufficient evidence but we cannot help believing all the same that ultimately they will fail, and be replaced. We rejoice because it is such a snub to the journalistic parrots, whom we scorn with a scorn that begins to look dangerously like hate. Their power for mischief is so great, you see, and they prevent the public from thinking for itself.

Meanwhile, were these grubs of the Press and their faithful echoes outside to ponder the remarkable statement that the Bolsheviks, have asked for British drugs and Swedish farming tools. One would have expected that they would ask for racks and thumb screws, judging by the propaganda of the busy gang of misleaders who told us a year or two ago that the Kaiser had horns and a tail, and walked about brandishing a blood-stained baby in each hand, while his U-han officers breakfasted exclusively on the fried breasts of young virgins. Once "Helen's Babies" (delightful American book you ought to read if you haven't) used to like his stories to be as "buggy" as possible. The British Press for the last decade or so seems to us to have been conducted by similar babies.

A gentleman in PEDDER STREET, offering free printed leaflets in so polite a manner that it was impossible to refuse to receive his proffer. Courtesy calls for courtesy, but had we realized the nature of the contents of the slip we got, we fear we should have been rude. It is about a place called Hell, which is in none of our geography books. "If," says the writer, "I never spoke of hell, I should think I had kept back something that was profitable." He had better not let Great Britain or Japan discover the latitude and longitude of this profitable place, or they will annex it. He goes on to bid us "beware of a God who is all love," and to revel in phrases like "everlasting punishment," "divorcing fire," and "everlasting burnings." He is very candid. In a postscript

he confesses that this leaflet costs fifteen cents a hundred. It is not quite the size for toilet paper, or we would recommend it as a cheap bargain.

The gentleman HOW NEWSPAPER has had a big "LEADERS" breakfast, including porridge. He has paper and pencil before him, and got an idea in his head. Does that dismay him at the beginning of the day's job? It does not. You don't understand these things. With less study than another man would bring to the writing of a tie, as simply as a woman shoves a hairpin in her mouth, he goes to it. Before him is a telegram stating that Mr. M. T. Head has made a speech in Parliament to the effect that the statistics of imports of Hot Dogs by Hongkong show signs of decreasing. "That'll do," he says, and gets down to it.

THE LEADER of Hongkong imports generally, and of Hot Dogs in particular, are the special concern of this Colony is a proposition that may be advanced locally without any considerable diffidence. As was well expressed in the Mother of Parliaments at Westminster by Mr. M. T. Head recently when he referred to the visible diminution in the importation by this Colony of Hot Dogs, it is impossible to view such a significant alteration of the figures to which we have been accustomed for years without grave concern. Were it possible to overlook Milton's famous saying that "chill penury represses noble rage and freezes the soul of genial currents," we might refer to these statistics doubtless as showing that the solution of the problem sooner or later must be looked for in the direction of the exploitation and development of the manufacturing capacity of the Hot Dog industry. And so on, and so on, as fluent as beer coming out of a jug. He only stops twice in his career, once to take down a dictionary to see how many f's there are in diffidence; again to take a dictionary of quotations to verify his impression that it was Byron and not Milton who invented the quotation. He scores out Byron and substitutes Milton. His peroration about the lavish supply of Hot Dogs and happiness contingent on certain reforms in the government is a masterpiece, the last sentence containing 119 words and 17 commas. These things are always a joy to the intelligent reader, who loves to mark what a lot some men can say without saying anything.

Knowing about nothing about the post-war institutions promoted for or by soldiers, we are able to overlook the little duel between "Solon" and "The Gossip" with pure impartiality. It is in all such cases amusing to notice how disputants misunderstand each other. Each is too full of his or her own prejudice to ponder the intention of the other. "The Gossip" does not know (as we do) that "Solon" is himself an officer, thoroughly disinterested and impartial, who is perfectly informed on these subjects with inside knowledge. In his last paragraph to-day "Solon" shows that he supposes "The Gossip's" war experience to have been confined to Hongkong. Attentive study of her writings would have shown him otherwise. She also has inside knowledge, although not of the political implications that he is concerned with. In that matter "The Gossip" is walking among dragons of which she is unaware.

More and more the wilful stupidity of local mankind afflicts the Adversarialist. Last night in a certain club an uncertain man insisted that he must be a Bolshevik, or why does he call his dog Trotsky? The reason why the poor beast is given such a handicap of a name should be plain enough to any man with his wits about him.

OUR PRINCE

A beautiful example of gravure printing has reached us from the office of the New York World. It is an enlarged portrait of the Prince of Wales, full-face, with the characteristic smile, in which a suggestion of the lineaments of dear Queen Alexandra is visible. This souvenir picture, especially autographed for the New York World, was issued by that famous journal as a memento of the Prince's visit to New York last November. It is a capital evidence of the standard to which American art printing has attained, and would be framed and treasured in almost any British home.

STRAIGHT AT IT.

THERE is no use of our "beating around the bush." We might as well cut to the chase at last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This proposition by the remarkable cases has proved a wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by Chemists and Druggists.

SPECIAL CABLES.

STRAITS INCOME TAX.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, Jan. 12. The Straits Settlements Association has memorialised the Government suggesting that incomes of \$500 monthly be exempt from taxation. The Bill is being considered on January 19.

SHANGHAI AERO CLUB.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 13. Mr. Y. C. Tong, was elected president and Major McBain vice-president of the Shanghai Aero Club, which was formally organised on Monday. The club may purchase an aeroplane.

FATAL FIRE AT SHANGHAI.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 13. The Shanghai Brush Factory in the Chapei district was ablaze on Monday night. Many lives, probably between twenty and thirty, are believed to have been lost. One woman leapt from a high verandah and was instantly killed and incinerated. The foreign fire brigade was assisted by the native brigade.

A SHANGHAI SENSATION.

AMERICAN LAWYER

"SUSPENDED."

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 13. The nineteen shopkeepers summoned at the Mixed Court (criminal) for refusing to pay rates, failed to appear.

Mr. Linbarger, the American lawyer representing the defendants, was suspended by Mr. Grant Jones, the British Assessor, for remarks practically threatening a Chinese riot if the case were not adjourned for ten days.

The council has levied by distraint process on the recalcitrant shopkeepers, the majority later paying.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 5s. 1½d.

The next tournament under the auspices of the Hongkong Boxing Association will be held on February 14.

Consignees are reminded that all goods per the s.s. "Laisang" not cleared by to-morrow, will be subject to rent.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Millington are passing through the Colony on their way to Shanghai, to take up a scholastic appointment there.

Resolutions to be proposed at an extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Electric Co., to be held on Jan. 28, include one for increasing the Capital to \$3,000,000.

During last week we had a case of diphtheria, two of enteric fever, and four of cerebro-spinal fever. In the subsequent 48 hours we had two cases of diphtheria and one of enteric.

To-day's Gazette Extra announces that the process verbal of deposit of ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Germany was signed at 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 10th of January.

A benefit match between the Hongkong Football Club and South China Athletic will be played on Saturday next, the proceeds to be given to the widow of the late Warder Speed.

The Hongkong T. amway Company's traffic receipts for the week were \$12,447, or \$1,139 less than last year. The aggregate receipts for 2 weeks were \$25,238, or \$1,202 less than in the corresponding period of 1919.

HONGKONG RAINFALL FOR 1919.

[Contributed.]

The year's rainfall as registered at the Kowloon Observatory amounted to 76.14 inches being 7.43 inches of 9 per cent below the average of the last 36 years. The year was not marked by any excessive downpours, the heaviest days rainfall was 4.80 inches which occurred on the 5 July and the heaviest hours rainfall 1.16 inches which occurred on August 19. If one looks over the last 36 years Observatory records it will be seen that the heaviest days rainfall recorded is 20.49 inches; this occurred during the "May storm" of 1889. It however a consecutive 24 hours has been taken from 6.30 a.m. on the 29th to 6.30 a.m. on the 30th the maximum days rainfall shown is 27.44 inches. During the same 36 years we have had 10 inches a day on 8 occasions, as much as 3 inches an hour on 6 occasions and a fall of upwards of 2 inches an hour has been recorded 33 times. Ten inches a day has not been recorded since 1904 nor 3 inches an hour since 1889. Putting this figures into a general statement it may be said that in Hongkong we are liable to very heavy rainstorms and that it is some years since we have had such a storm. Turning to the other side of the question, it seems that we have not in recent years experienced so severe a drought as that of the winters of 1890-91. The Point is perhaps most clearly shown by a table—

DRY WINTERS IN HONGKONG.

Rainfall in inches for consecutive driest months.

Year	1 month	2 months	3 months	4 months
1890-91	3.61	6.19	9.34	18.29
1901-02	4.23	6.74	10.63	24.63
1909-10	5.67	7.62	25.81	49.80
1917-18	5.84	10.28	15.16	21.81
Mean 35 years	13.42	18.72	28.71	40.31

It may perhaps be said that this is not a fair comparison for practical purposes, that some allowance should be made for the previous summers rainfall, that for instance the drought of 1901-02 was the more serious because it followed one of the driest summers on record. From a waterworks point of view, where storage reservoirs are involved this is no doubt an important point, but in a country like this with a practically impervious subsoil it is doubtful if the previous summer's rainfall affects the flow of the streams, and the state of the land, after Christmas.

The tables below give the monthly rainfall for 1919 and the yearly rainfall from the date of the opening of the Observatory—1884.

RAINFALL AT HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

Year	1919	Mean	Max.	Min.
January	63	1.35	8.43	0.00
February	1.50	1.60	7.95	0.00
March	1.76	2.78	11.49	0.00
April	4.43	5.26	14.89	1.23
May	6.95	11.47	48.84	1.15
June	10.82	15.94	34.37	2.34
July	19.43	13.55	30.08	4.57
August	19.67	14.21	30.06	3.97
September	2.65	9.79	30.60	0.33
October	4.70	4.84	23.99	0.01
November	2.89	1.71	8.81	0.01
December	7.2	1.12	4.90	0.00

Year 76.14 83.62 115.72 45.83

YEARLY RAINFALL AT HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

Year	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	75.42	108.92	69.17	66.29	104.58	119.72	70.93	117.12	90.57	99.96	104.25	45.83	72.79	100.03	57.02	72.69	73.73	55.78	97.50	93.65	80.41	70.95	77.80	93.55	91.87	75.73	70.14	90.55	63.93	83.73	100.21	76.03	79.86	81.49	101.60	76.14

36 years average 83.62 inches.

THE OPERA.

Owing to the indisposition of one of the leading Sopranos, the Russian Opera Company did not play La Gioconda last evening. An Opera entitled "The Demon" was presented and considering the fact that there had been no rehearsal, the artists acquitted themselves as well as could be expected.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Tennis League was held last evening at the Hongkong Cricket Club pavilion. Dr. Lindsay Woods presided and amongst those present were Col. Humphrey, Lt. Col. Taylor, Capt. Monteith, Pay-Lt. Robinson, Master Gunner May, Messrs. A. Hicks, Stephens, R. Basa, S. H. Ismail and D. K. Samy.

During a speech in which he announced his resignation of the Secretaryship Dr. Lindsay Woods remarked that it was unfortunate that their President, Dr. Forsyth, the Vice-President, Mr. Nisbet, and Mr. Lindsay were unable to attend the meeting. He thought they would agree with him in wishing the President a speedy return to health that he might again appear before them as enthusiastic as ever. In the absence of these gentlemen he would be failing in his duty, to the League if he did not endeavour to rouse once more that spirit of enthusiasm which had, until recently, inspired all participants in the League. He very much regretted that last season the League Clubs did not live up to their reputation. This seemed to have been due in a large measure to the constitution of the League being limited to one division. This the management Committee of the League were obliged to adopt on account of the general paucity of entries. Several Clubs withdrew after the fixtures had been arranged, the obvious reason being that they felt they could not compete with the stronger Clubs in the League. He thought this was not playing the game and if that spirit had prevailed amongst the Clubs in the early days of the League the standard of tennis to-day would not have reached such excellence. There were outstanding Clubs then—for instance, Civil Service, K.C.C. and the Y.M.C.A.—as there were to-day and always would be in any League. He submitted that it was the spirit of competition which was good for the game and for the individual and it had provided them with so many excellent players in the Colony to-day. He appealed to them to give the League their heartiest support and to make the year 1920 a bumper one as regards entries so that there would be no difficulty in running two divisions. He suggested that the Garrison and Naval Officers should enter teams for the A division in addition to running their own Garrison and Naval leagues. Some might say they could not enter teams as they had no grass courts on which to play but he thought if the Club secretaries got together this difficulty could be overcome. Another objection was that it was such a tie to have to play tennis every Saturday afternoon. The rules, however, provided that matches could be played during mid-week as many of the fixtures were. He again appealed to them to make the entries a record.

He regretted that he was obliged to resign his position of Secretary owing to his leaving the Colony at an early date. He would always look back on his connection with the League with the greatest possible pleasure and he wished to thank all the club secretaries who had supported him so splendidly, without whose aid it would have been impossible to carry on. He also took the opportunity of congratulating C.R.C. on their remarkable progress in tennis and to thank them on behalf of the League for their generous hospitality on so many occasions. There was one more point. Under the rules medals could be given to the members of the winning team of the League, these to be paid for out of the League funds. During the war this rule had not been observed as it was felt that the funds should be devoted to some charitable object. It was important that some decision should be arrived at in this connection. The meeting passed a vote of condolence with the relatives of the late Mr. J. H. Mead.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Charles Forsyth; Vice-President, Mr. A. Nisbet; Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. O. Brown; Working Committee, Captain Monteith, Messrs. A. Hicks, R. Basa, Un Hew Fan and the Secretary. It was decided that entries should close on March 31, play commencing in the first week in May. The question of having one or two divisions will be decided after the entries have been received. A vote of thanks to Dr. Lindsay Woods for his past services concluded the meeting.

HOCKEY.

Following will represent H.K.H.C. against H.K.S.R.G.A. at 5 p.m. to-morrow on the U.S.R.C. Ground—J. P. Jones, C. Bulmer Johnson, C. J. Hickling, E. J. R. Mitchell, Rev. E. Martin, M. L. Ralston, R. A. Brand, A. E. Farrell, B. C. Hale, G. H. Percy and B. D. Evans (Capt.).

Spend your Evenings in a "WALLA WALLA" Launch.

THE LATE MR. J. H. MEAD.

MILITARY FUNERAL AT THE HAPPY VALLEY.

The funeral of the late Mr. J. H. Mead, who died in Shanghai from influenza on December 26, took place at the Protestant Cemetery last evening. The deceased who was a popular sportsman, and a member of the Mounted Section of the Hongkong Defence Corps (attached to the Police Reserves) was accorded a military funeral. The remains which arrived from Shanghai on the s.s. "Choysang" on Sunday, were brought to Stone Pier, from the Mortuary, in a hearse and there transferred to a gun-carriage. The procession then formed up as follows: Firing Party, down from the various units of the Hongkong Defence Corps; the Band of the Wiltshire Regiment playing the "Dead March" in Saul, and Chopin's "Funeral March"; the gun-carriage on which rested the coffin draped with the Union Jack and surmounted by the deceased's helmet and sidearm. Behind the gun-carriage walked the following chief mourners: Mr. and Mrs. Summers (brother and sister-in-law), Miss Leslie (sister-in-law), Master and Miss Summers (nephew and niece), and Mr. C. H. May, manager of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh. The other mourners brought up the rear. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. Lindsay, the Vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

At the conclusion of the service, the Rev. Lindsay said: "May I take this opportunity of stating on behalf of the members of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, how deeply sorry we all are for Mrs. Mead whose family was closely connected with St. Andrew's. Although I had not the honour personally of knowing the late Mr. Mead, I know he was a man who held the utmost respect of all. I once more extend to Mrs. Mead and family, on behalf of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, and all those present here, our deepest sympathy with them at a time when they have suffered a great loss."

After the coffin had been lowered into the grave, three volleys were fired by the firing party under the command of Sgt. Osborn, whilst a bugler of the Wiltshire Regiment sounded the "Last Post."

Among those who attended the funeral were Mr. W. J. Crawford, acting secretary of the local branch of the Overseas Club, which post was previously filled by the deceased, Messrs. D. S. Cooper, A. E. Hall, A. W. Bliss, D. Keith, J. S. Mackintosh, W. L. Oswald, P. W. Ramsay, J. V. Bragg, H. McTavish, J. Stewart, W. Budge, North, F. C. Jenkin, A. D. McDonald, D. H. Woolley, W. J. Eldridge, and C. Bond, Inspector Gordon; Captain Stewart, Lieut. Blackburn and Higby and Sgt.-Major Duncan.

The following "sent wreaths"—"Wife and daughter," Mr. and Mrs. G. H. May, "Al and Kiddies," "May," "Ethel and Charlie," "Dad and Mum," "Nell and Joan," Kelly and Walsh (Hongkong), Kelly and Walsh (Singapore), Kelly and Walsh (Shanghai), Kelly and Walsh (Yokohama), Kelly and Walsh (Hankow), Chinese Staff of Kelly and Walsh Store, Kowloon Cricket Club, Hongkong Football Club, Hongkong Football Association, Craighower Cricket Club, Civil Service Cricket Club, Kowloon Cricket Club (Golf Section), Victoria View Mess, Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, Search Supervisors Squad, Police Reserve, Water Police Station, Mr. F. W. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. King, Mr. G. Gerrard, Mr. H. Overy, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bunje, Mr. and Mrs. H. Weyler, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bunje, the Misses I. and B. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. J. Olson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spittle, Sgt. and Mrs. Aris, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Ralston, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Mabbro, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Robinson and Bonnie, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Dewsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Hyde and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. H. Farmer, Mrs. Gellionand, Messrs. R. E. Bellion, C. Bunje (Singapore), J. Jack, F. J. Grose, H. G. Page, B. M. Viera, A. E. Hall, E. A. Remedios, R. S. North, B. Franco, C. F. Hugginbotham, D. Nelson, R. W. Wedderburn, M. de M. C. Place, A. McKirdy, E. W. White, F. W. Stapleton, D. Harvey, Fraser, G. Banker, F. C. Jenkin, J. V. Bragg, H. M. Némaze, W. Stewart, W. T. Elson, S. W. Ho, W. L. Weather, C. W. Olson, F. P. Shroff, G. N. Guimaraes and O. R. Benson.

A coolie employed at No. 8 Police Station who was yesterday remanded on a charge of theft of a 40lb tin of glue valued at \$20, was again before Mr. N. A. Smith this morning. The Police said they were satisfied that the defendant did not steal the glue, but there was evidence of receiving stolen property, and asked for the charge to be altered to one of receiving stolen property. His Worship agreed and sentenced the defendant to a fine of \$50, or, in default, one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

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Empress of Japan	Mar. 25	Apr. 17
Empress of Asia	Apr. 1	Apr. 24
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Monteagle	May 13	June 13
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WHY THEY SELL IN CHINA.

The Lancashire cotton trade has

lately shown anxiety to send a mission

to the Far East, with a view to a

close examination of the competition

it has to face and the means by

which its exports may be increased.

We can now supply some of the facts

it wants, a Manchester firm having

sent us a report they have received

from an important British firm

at Swatow, China, who evidently

have a firm grasp of the position here

the "Manchester Guardian" writes:

"These who live in China, the Swatow firm

say, 'have had a buffer' of the

demolition of Japanese methods of

doing business and the inferiority

of their goods; for the fact remains

that Japan is increasing its trade year

by year, at the expense of competitors.

It is interesting to see how the

writers' account for this. 'Here we

have it summarized:—

1. Japan's geographical position,

which enables its exporters to get

goods over to China very quickly.

2. Their cheap labour.

3. Their subsidised export duties.

4. Their methods of peddling their

goods up-country, especially in the

north of China.

5. Their immunity from all kinds

of labour troubles—strikes, lock-

outs, &c.

6. Their eagerness and desire to

take trading risks which no foreigner

would take.

7. Their system of banking, which

is intended to help the Japanese

merchant and manufacturer.

8. The efficient help and protection

that their authorities give to Japanese

traders and shipowners in China.

Most of these reasons hardly call

for serious consideration, and the

firm who forward them only regard

them as 'ready' 'important'.

Whereas (they say) it is considered

quite 'quaint' to get goods from

Europe in six to eight months (and

then, perhaps, very much later than

the contract time) Chinese exporters

can get goods ready for delivery in

Shanghai, for instance, in any

thing from six to ten weeks,

and in fair quantities. That

may be said as showing that the

Japanese goods are not in the same

demand as British, but it will hardly

do to be quite complacent about it.

The long periods which Lancashire

now requires for delivery under con-

tract are a direct invitation to others

to pick up the business, and this of

the first importance that production

should be so speeded up that these

openings for rivals should be closed

as soon as possible.

JOLLY COLD, ISN'T IT?

Everybody's saying it—but not everybody is feeling the cold. The shivery ones are often unsuitably clothed, and in many cases the trouble is a lack of

THE RIGHT SORT OF UNDERWEAR.

This can be easily remedied at

MACKINTOSH'S

who stock "JAEGER," "MOBLEY'S" and all the best makes in Warm and Comfortable Underwear and Hosiery.

MACKINTOSH & Co., Ltd. Men's Wear Specialists.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(By arrangement with Wah Tsat Yat Po.)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 11.

General Ngai Chi Cheng, the Tsuchun of Anhui, is dangerously ill in Tientsin.

The 15th and 16th Divisions of the Northern Forces, formerly under the late Fung Kwok Cheung's command, will hereafter be put under the direction of the Ministry of War. Fung's guard will be disbanded.

The Cabinet again wires the South urging the resumption of the peace negotiations. A telegram has been despatched to Wong, Yao Tong and Tong Shao Yi requesting them to make the necessary arrangements for the conference.

Tong Shao Yi has sent a representative to Canton to consult with the Canton Authorities in connection with the proceedings of the peace conference.

The Japanese Minister at Peking protests against the inspection of goods by students at the Custom Houses and Railway stations.

Kan Wan Pang telegraphed Luk Ching Cheung, the returning peace delegate from Europe, urging his immediate return to Peking as the Shanghai question is becoming more and more critical. A separate telegram has also been sent to Wong Ching Ting, one of the peace delegates, stopping him from going to Canton.

Cheung King Yiu, the Hunan Tsuchun, has raised the rice embargo within his province. Exportation of rice will be allowed up to the 2,000,000 shen's limit.

The proposal to establish a large Mint in Shanghai is going to come to something. The Minister of Finance has issued instructions to prepare a bill for discussion in the Cabinet. It is said that the bill will be abolished in favour of the dollar.

President Chu Sai Cheong will personally offer sacrifice to the late President, Fung Kwok Cheung, on the 24th inst.

Luk Ching Cheung has arrived at Saigon. As the ship on which he is a passenger is waiting for repairs his arrival at Shanghai is not expected before the 21st inst.

The Northern peace delegate is coming to the South with instructions to arrange with the Military Government the following conditions:

- (1) The President be recognised by the South.
- (2) The South original position will remain unchanged.
- (3) Constitutions are to be made by the joint meeting of the old and new members of Parliament.

The Cabinet, in a telegram to the South, says that the people of the North and South are naturally brethren. The present trouble, if not settled at once, will serve as an opportunity for foreign intervention.

General Cheung Chok Lam strongly repudiates the rumour that he had taken part in a monarchy restoration movement. He asks the Peking Government to make investigation.

It is reported that fighting is going on between the Japanese and Bolshevik forces on a big scale in Siberia. The casualties on both sides are said to be over 600.

It is expected that shareholders of the Bank of China will get a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum from the Bank which has made over \$3,400,000 during the 8th year of the Republic.

The old bank group will loan

HOW LONG ARE TWO MINUTES?

How many people, one wonders, can, without the aid of clock or watch, remain silent for exactly, or even approximately, two minutes? During a High Court trial in recent times a prisoner's estimate of two minutes was an important point in the evidence. The judge suggested that he should turn his back to the Court (and incidentally to the Court clock), and face about at the expiration of two minutes. The experiment was tried, and the prisoner faced about after one minute and ten seconds. Estimating time in this way makes a not uninteresting, perhaps game. There is, of course, one perfectly simple method of counting off 120 seconds. When the average person claps his hands at a theatre or concert hall each group of three "claps," with a pause between each one, represents, roughly, one second. For to-day's purpose, such a method of telling off the seconds would be rather disturbing, but it is a useful way to evade the "forfeits" when playing silent moments as an indoor game.

\$5,000,000 to China by the end of the Chinese year at interest of 8 per cent. per annum. Security unknown.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 12.

It is learned that the political equation of Kwangsi and Kwangtung has been arranged for peace as follows:—Luk Wing Ting will be Inspector-General for Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan; the Military Governor of Kwangtung will be nominated by the Kwangsi party, and a Cantonese will be appointed as Civil Governor of Kwangtung.

The Cabinet has instructed Dr. Wellington Koo and Dr. Alfred Sze to ascertain the policy of the Powers in regard to the Russian disturbance.

The Bolsheviks have occupied Irkutsk and Semenov's forces are retiring southward. Urya, Hazaro and Monchou have been proclaimed under martial law.

The teachers at Peking have announced that they will resume their duty from the 12th inst.; the schools, thereupon, will resume study on the 14th.

Regarding the \$5,000,000 loan a reply has been received from London to the effect that the loan cannot be negotiated because China has not yet re-united.

Germany has ratified the peace treaty so Japan intends now to take over the German privileges in Shanghai as stipulated in the treaty. The Foreign Ministry has decided to leave the question to Mr. Lu Ching Chang who is on his way home.

A report has been received that the Japanese fleet at Fukien has not yet retired out of Chinese waters. The ships are lying only about 30 miles from Fukien.

The salt surplus of last month, amounting to 4,100,000 taels, has been handed over to the Chinese Government.

The Italian Minister has arrived at Peking. He will have audience with the President on the 12th when he will present his credentials.

The Minister of the Interior proposes to grant 100,000 dollars as the ex-President's funeral expenses.

The Cabinet has instructed the Tsuchun of Hupeh to destroy the opium seeds detaining at Hupeh and punish the smugglers with extreme severity.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.) PRISONERS OF WAR.

COPENHAGEN, January 11th. Mr. O'Grady, interviewed by Router's representative, said that he hoped a definite compact would be signed within a fortnight if the Bolsheviks were as genuinely desirous of the agreement as Britain was, because only differences on two points remained.

Mr. O'Grady said he had been commissioned to negotiate on behalf of the French and other nationals after he had arranged the question of British prisoners. Meanwhile, the first consignment of supplies and comforts was being despatched to British subjects in Russia on January 9th via Finland.

The Bolsheviks were, reciprocally, obtaining British drugs and Swedish agricultural implements. This was the first deal of Soviet Russia with the outside world.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, January 11th. According to the latest reports, a dozen towns and villages in the State of Vera Cruz are either wholly or partly destroyed and Calahuilo is completely engulfed nothing remaining but a huge pit filled with debris.

HAYAS REVIEW.

PARIS, January 10th.

A Hayas message states:—The first meeting of the League of Nations will be opened next week at the French Foreign Office.

It will, of course, be public, but it will probably be only a formal meeting to enable the league to get started. The inaugural meeting of the Economical Council of the League of Nations at Lausanne has just been held in Paris.

In Labour circles the meeting is regarded as significant of the development which is likely to concentrate the forces of the Syndicalist organisations on professional improvements in production, and industry rather than political activities.

AMERICA HAS NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

To help in the upbuilding of the American merchant marine the State of Washington has established a nautical school with every facility for training young men to become marine officers. This school is entirely independent of the training stations now operated by the federal government under the direction of the United States Shipping Board.

The state's training school has been established in this city at the University of Washington, where the United States gunboat "Vicksburg" is used for teaching the embryo mariners. The school has nothing military about it. The students are called cadets and only those between the ages of 17 and 21 years are eligible to take the two-years' course. They will be trained to become marine officers only.

The cadets live aboard the "Vicksburg," which was made available to the school by the United States Navy department. The only expense the students have is for food, clothing and lodging which for the two-years' course is \$155. This is the only expense the state has asked the cadets to meet.

The pupils will be given a four months' cruise each summer and some of these trips may lead to foreign ports. There will be no military instruction.

The classes will be taught all branches of navigation, seamanship, marine engineering and elementary ship instruction, such as storage and unloading of cargo.

Lieut. J. E. Jones, United States Navy, retired, is chief engineer, Commander F. E. Eckhardt, of the "Vicksburg," superintendent, and Lieut. John McNulty, formerly of the staff of Rear-Admiral R. E. Coontz, is executive officer of the school.

The Washington State Nautical School is a permanent state institution created by act of the last legislature and \$100,000 is available for its maintenance. The federal government will provide half of this amount.

"PROOF! PLEASE."

When M. Pichon was first appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs he created a mild sensation by calling on all members of the French Diplomatic Service who used titles to furnish proofs of their right to bear them. Despite the republican form of government, titles are still so far recognised in France that the Ministry of Justice has a "bureau d'enregistrement de titres," which on sufficient evidence being furnished issues certificates, to authentic bearers of titles. The fees charged for these certificates are fairly high, ranging from £52 in the case of a simple chevalier to £400 in the case of a marquis and £720 in the case of a duke.

THE GAME OF HAPPINESS.

All individuals and all communities wish to be happy. Now and then the natural wish of the community becomes a passion, and then we say that there is "a serious condition of unrest." The gambling spirit takes hold of thousands and they are ready to stake their all—to risk civilization itself. In a copy of a very early World (a forgotten magazine which was started in 1753 by a group of young men of fashion, including Horace Walpole, and obtained for a short time a circulation higher than that of the Rambler, higher even than was ever reached by Addison's Spectator) the present writer lighted last week upon an article on "The Game of Happiness." It is full of sense and wit, and struck him as having some bearing upon present-day problems. "Life," says the essayist, "is no more than a certain term allotted to play at The Royal Game of Happiness." Had he said it to-day he would have found a number of readers to agree with him—such is the force of reaction after the war. Indeed, moralization apart, there is a sense in which we are all gamblers. What we differ about is how to play the game. Half the thoughtful regard it as a game of chance and half as a game of skill. Skill chiefly, says the writer in the World; but he admits an element of luck. "Nature has seas... to the poles of mankind by the spirit of gaming which she has almost equally infused into all her rational children." The success of the player depends, he maintains, upon his skill, attention, and courage. It does not depend upon what are usually called his circumstances. To say that wealth will not insure it is an unparaphrased truism; and if poverty and contentment had been the vehicles to convey it to mankind, a sickly calm would stagnate all activity. "Deep gaming and high playing" are less dangerous than "arriere." On the other hand, he is convinced that "the sharper" ever wins, and "saddicacy of countenance and polite cozenage" are both like tactics of despair.

The game can be played, we learn, from one to a number of players, but the game of one is the least entertaining. A party of ten or a dozen is the most desirable set. If two people elect to "go halves," they should not complain of one another's game. Children should be initiated early into the rules; money should be "put into their card purses," and they should never be asked to refrain from laying odds till their parents depart this life. Plainly our author does not favour a "waiting game"; neither does he believe, what we all say now, that happiness depends chiefly upon temperament. The cynical reflection that a hard heart has a great deal to do with serenity has not occurred to him either. The selfish game he dismisses as a dull one, whereas we constantly see it played with signal success and great apparent enjoyment. He makes the intimate circle upon which the happiness of a man or woman should depend very large. Ideally perhaps it should contain a dozen persons, but surely it seldom does. That number allows for five or six persons outside the average family. It is a large-hearted man indeed who has so many friends on whom he depends for anything more than pleasant intercourse. A man who lives in "the world" has probably fifty friendly acquaintances whose luck gives him pleasure, and whose death would sober him for at least a quarter of an hour, but of whom he could not say that his happiness would be intrinsically impaired by their loss. They and he do not play the game of life at one table, as it were. Did people a hundred and sixty years ago have more friends than they do now? They had more time to cultivate them. The game of happiness takes time. The King's Ministers, we are assured, "want time to learn it," and "Kings are strangers to the game." This latter statement is followed by no explanation, though it certainly seems to require one. As to temperament, we wonder whether we in the present day do not give too much weight to it as a factor in happiness, just as people in Miss Austen's time gave too much weight to good sense and self-control. Surely it is often the direct result of circumstances, and can be changed by them. It is a tragic sight to see the spirit of the optimist broken with his luck; but one has occasionally seen it. Happily the reverse is true also. Some frail and sad characters become strong and buoyant if exposed long enough to the full sun of prosperity. Certainly class temperament changes, and we think it might be argued that national temperament changes also—at least

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

"Suiyank," from Canton came in with 230 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Haiphong," brought 500 tons of rice and general cargo from Haiphong.

Coal amounting to 1,350 tons was brought from Chinwangtao by the s.s. "Hain Lee."

The s.s. "Chipsing," arrived here from Canton with 126 tons of general cargo.

The "Hupeh," from Bangkok brought 1,142 tons of general cargo for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Hwang Tah," arrived with 1,014 tons of through general cargo and 966 tons of direct cargo.

The "Yuen Sang," brought 848 tons of general cargo for Hongkong from Manila. She had 16 bags of mail.

The "Empress of Japan," arrived from Vancouver with 150 tons of through and 145 tons of direct cargo of a general nature. She also brought mails for Hongkong.

The "Nagoya," from London brought 900 tons of Pig iron and 900 tons of general cargo. Her direct cargo consisted of 200 tons—general. She had on board 36 bags of mail.

To some extent. There can be little doubt that industrialism changed the temperament of the English working man for the sadder. Now it would seem to be changing again. Nations live long enough to go through many phases. For the individual time is short.

Among the wisest hints thrown out by this very unworried man of the world is the one which suggests that husbands and wives should respect other's methods of seeking happiness. Married unhappiness so often seems to arise less from difference of view, or even of ideal, than from a mutual passion to convince and convert. We have all known devoted couples of whom one was sociable and the other shy, or of whom one was artistic and the other prosaic and practical. Had either indulged for a moment the hope that he or she could work a change of character, the game of happiness would have been lost for both. It could only be played successfully by a tacit agreement to differ. A religious woman and a secular-minded man are often very happy together, if only each will allow the other to look for happiness by his or her own lights. The advice to parents to let their children take risks in the search for happiness could only, we imagine, be given or taken by an Englishman.

In England we do systematically give our children freedom to make or mar their own careers in a manner unknown to the Latin races. In which country in Europe is the game of happiness played with the most success? The war-filled London with foreign faces, and we do not think that the expression predominant in Latin faces is one of happiness. They look alert, but not at ease. Nevertheless there is more look of gaiety in a French and Italian than an English crowd.

The Australian and Canadian troops looked amazingly happy. For sheer joy of life we should imagine that no type of face since Greek sculptors idealized men and women has ever surpassed the Colonial type. By what rules do they play the game of happiness, we wonder? It is remarkable how seldom the dark-skinned people look really happy. The negro face has often a rather silly look which caricatures gaiety, but serene happiness of expression seems to be confined to the white race. The faces of the higher natives of India often suggest peace. But happiness to the European mind must convey some suggestion of high spirits. Indian spirits, so far as they are betrayed in Indian faces, seem to fall below the line of happiness as we here conceive it.

On the whole, we think it must be admitted that we as a people are less proficient in the game of happiness than our children over the seas, or than some of our neighbours nearer at hand. It is, however, only fair to add that if in an English crowd one sees few faces, as it were, abandoned to happiness, few who are openly rejoicing over their winnings, neither do we see many faces abandoned to fury, to grief, or to chagrin. Where the "Royal game" is concerned, Englishmen are energetic players and very good losers—perhaps the best in the world.—(Ex.)

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

Can supply all your requirements in Australian and Local Meats

RABBITS, HARES, HAMS, BACON, SAUSAGES, CORNED BEEF & PORK, etc., etc.

OUR THIS WEEK'S SPECIALITY

CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.

TRY THEM!

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

WINTER SALE

AT

WHITEAWAY'S

Commencing

MONDAY, January 12th.

and will continue till

SATURDAY, January 31st.

ENTIRE STOCK included.

Advices from London indicate that all classes of goods will be higher in price and more difficult to procure during the present year than at any time since 1914. The prices at which we are offering goods this sale, are in the majority of cases less than the same articles can be purchased WHOLESALE in London to-day.

BUY NOW AND SAVE MONEY.

BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

SPECIAL OPENING BARGAINS

IN OUR GENT'S DEPARTMENT.

NEGLIGE SHIRTS & SLEEPING SUITS.

REMEMBER! MONDAY, 12th JANUARY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

20, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

THE VALUABLE NEW YEAR GIFT

IS A BOX OF CHINA TEA, WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED FROM YU CHONG THE OLDEST TEA MERCHANT IN THE COLONY, 85, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

莊	裕	十	大	請	欲	貴	爲	中
是	榮	五	道	到	得	諸	重	國
荷	盛	號	中	香	此	君	之	茶
茶	號	八	港	者	君	品	最	佳

COME—CHEAPEST SILK STORE

IN TOWN.

POHMOO BROS.,

TELEPHONE 2168.

38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MUSTARD & CO.

RENTICO SUPPLIES

FOR TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE STATIONERY

Tel. No. 1186.

WHERE DIVORCE IS EASY.

BY "BIMBASHI."

Few people except those who live in the countries concerned realise that to certain British subjects divorce is the easiest thing in the world.

In Egypt, India, and the East generally, all matrimonial matters concerning Mahomedan subjects are governed by the law contained in the "holy Koran"—the Mahomedan Bible. In my own court—held in an out-of-the-world town, to which, however, *The Daily Mail* penetrates—cases in connection with divorce attract no attention, and two or three are often settled in the course of a morning's work.

When a Mahomedan marries he takes his bride before a sheikh, mullah, or call, and goes through a ceremony not unlike the alleged American one of "Have her," "Yes," "Hitched. Two dollars please."

But there is a third and most important question put (to the man) at a Mahomedan wedding, and that is: "What is that woman's mehr (dowry)?"

Why it is important I shall explain later.

Should a Mahomedan desire to divorce his wife he has only to say to her three separate times, in the presence of witnesses: "I divorce you!" The woman cannot divorce her husband.

Yes, I know it sounds very one-sided, but "wait and see."

Should he repeat the sentence for the third time, the divorce is irrevocable, inasmuch as he may not remarry the woman until she has been married to another man, and, of course, again divorced or made a widow.

All this may seem rather appalling to the average Christian, but I can assure you that anyone who has much to do with matrimonial affairs as they concern Mahomedans soon comes to realise that the prophet Mahomet was a shrewd judge of human nature, and that there is much to be said in favour of the laws governing the relations between man and wife as revealed to him.

At marriage the husband has agreed to the dowry that is to be settled on his wife, but so far he has not been asked to take any further steps in the matter. Now, however, that he has divorced her, the dowry must be forthcoming, and it forms a first charge against his estate should he be insolvent. He is also responsible for the maintenance of all issue of the marriage.

The woman goes forth with a handsome dot in hand, and—after a little while—is free to marry again.

Notes—that the divorce declaration must be repeated three times. The underlying idea is to prevent a man from divorcing his wife through pique while he is in a rage. It is presumed that by the time he has said, "I divorce you!" the second time he will have realised what he is about, and will hesitate to pronounce the final decree. And should he not pronounce it he can only have his wife back on paying a fine.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 12th JANUARY, 1920.
OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.	
Bank of China	100.00
Bank of Communications	100.00
Bank of India	100.00
Bank of Japan	100.00
Bank of Korea	100.00
Bank of Persia	100.00
Bank of Siam	100.00
Bank of the East	100.00
Bank of the Orient	100.00
Bank of the South Sea	100.00
Bank of the Straits	100.00
Bank of the East Asia	100.00
Bank of the East India	100.00
Bank of the East Africa	100.00
Bank of the East Europe	100.00
Bank of the East Asia	100.00
Bank of the East India	100.00
Bank of the East Africa	100.00
Bank of the East Europe	100.00

DO YOU COUGH?
DON'T overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

DEAFNESS

ANY NOISE IN THE EAR.
Source of apparently "deafness" cases have been completely cured by the well known "French" system. NOTHING EQUALS THE SIMPLE REMEDY. Price 10/- per Box. Sole Agent: "O'Brien" Co., Station Rd., O'Brien, Eng.

Any good class Druggist can obtain this remedy for your order, or it can be obtained direct from the "O'Brien" Co. at 10/- per Box.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION HONGKONG.

We handle all financial transactions incident to Foreign Trade.

Current Accounts kept in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency.

We offer to put Importers in touch with American Manufacturers and Exporters, through the use of the Special facilities of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which are placed at our disposal.

HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK.

OTHER BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI HANKOW TIENTSIN
PEKING MANILA CANTON
CHANGSHA

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, January 12, 1920.

BANKS.	
Bank of China	100.00
Bank of Communications	100.00
Bank of India	100.00
Bank of Japan	100.00
Bank of Korea	100.00
Bank of Persia	100.00
Bank of Siam	100.00
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Bank of the Orient	100.00
Bank of the South Sea	100.00
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Bank of the East Asia	100.00
Bank of the East India	100.00
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Bank of the East Europe	100.00
Bank of the East Asia	100.00
Bank of the East India	100.00
Bank of the East Africa	100.00
Bank of the East Europe	100.00

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

(Capital Paid up - \$1,350,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, on Goods, on Stocks, on Bonds, on Shares, on Debts, on any other security. Advances made on Mercantile Bills. Advances made on the Provisional System. PROVISIONAL ADVANCES ON THE PROVISIONAL SYSTEM. ADVANCES ON THE PROVISIONAL SYSTEM. ADVANCES ON THE PROVISIONAL SYSTEM.

Sheehan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 101, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong. Branch: Bank of China.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING. SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%, respectively.

On Current Accounts the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months 3% per annum; For 6 months 4% per annum; For 12 months 5% per annum.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3% PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on fixed deposit at a 4% PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1919.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Alexandria Buildings, Chater Road.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 2, 1920.

NOTICE.

DEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL - \$10,000,000.

Reserve Fund - \$1,000,000.

Reserve Liability of Shareholders - \$1,000,000.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Old Broad Street, London E.C.4.

Capital Authorized and Subscribed - £1,000,000.

Reserve Fund and Reserves - £750,000.

Reserve Liability of Shareholders - £750,000.

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BANKS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL - £2,000,000.

Reserve Fund - £2,000,000.

Reserve Liability of Shareholders - £2,000,000.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

REPARATING SIBERIAN TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, January 8th.
The Shipping Board is furnishing the means to repatriate the Czech-Slovak, Polish, Yugo-Slav and Rumanian troops now in Siberia.
The steamer President Grant and American are sailing for Vladivostok and are due there on February 10th. The vessels are expected to make repeated trips, transporting ten thousand persons apiece. The United States and the Allies will discharge their obligation to these troops for war service.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 8th.
Messrs. Montagu's report states that the silver market shows a steady tone. Although the supplies are fairly plentiful, the fact that quotations here are well below those in New York, naturally militates against any considerable setback.

Messrs. Montagu's annual bulletin mentions a report that legislation is about to be introduced in the United States relating to the Government from the obligation to repurchase at a dollar an ounce the equivalent of silver dollars sold under the Pittman Act, and extending the provisions of the Act to a further quantity of dollars, possibly \$80,000,000, and reducing the quality of subsidiary silver coinage from 900 to 800 fine. It points out that the market is accustomed to regard the dollar as roughly a dollar fine ounce at the normal exchange, as the backlog price for many years to come, and the cancellation by the United States of the Mint's instruction to repurchase would remove this element of stability.

CHINA'S CHANGING PROSPECT.

LONDON, January 8th.
The Times, in a leader, says that if the regeneration of China is to be begun, the preliminary step must be either the closing of the rift between North China and South China, or its definite recognition and demarcation. It trusts that the domestic troubles will be healed for a united China will be stronger than a divided one and the mutually hostile segments.

It says that the disease afflicting the Chinese Republic is pseudo-militarism among a comparative handful of men. Probably the Chinese provincial administrations were never more venal or hopelessly inefficient, but there is quite another side to the gloomy picture.

The Times quotes Sir John Jordan's testimony as significant to China's prosperity, and says that the explanation of these seeming contradictions is twofold. Firstly, the amazing industry and patience of China's myriads will triumph over defective control and civil war alike. The wonderful qualities of the people will assuredly effect China's salvation, especially in a country of such limited resources with immense untapped stores of mineral and its incomparable system of waterways linked up by railways which are always extending. The nation is moving faster than the Government and rapidly assimilating the more material aspects of Western progress.

The second reason for China's survival is that the services for collecting the revenue for the payment of external loans are in the hands of foreigners, and therefore saved from speculation. Her foreign trade flourishes because it is in the hands of foreign merchants at the Treaty Ports who are free from molestation. It is time the Western Governments drew the attention of China, which has almost lost view of it for the past five or six years, to the fact that the Conservatism which was to assist her to recover her financial stability is receding into the background and new financial factors are working which may breed confusion and strife.

The steady Eastward advance of the Bolsheviks and the return of the Chinese mercenaries from Russia are the other aspects of the problem in China which are quickly coming into prominence. The bulk of the Chinese are docile and pacific, but their very docility and cupidity may make them an easy prey to the Bolshevik propaganda.

BRITISH SILK INDUSTRY.

LONDON, January 8th.
A deputation of the Joint Industrial Council for the Silk Industry visited Sir Auckland Geddes at the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon and that the most vital factors affecting the silk industry at present were the rates of exchange which are enabling British merchants to buy more cheaply from Italy than in the Home market, and the serious competition of Japan owing to the low price of labour there.

It was stated that Japan is now sending to Great Britain very large quantities of crepe de Chine, striped pure silk and other silk articles formerly produced in Britain.

Sir Auckland Geddes promised to consider the matter.

BOLSHEVIK MENACE IN CHINA.

LONDON, January 8th.
Writing to the Times Lord Sydenham dealing with the danger of Bolshevism in the East says that he views the whole situation in the Far East with grave anxiety. China may be too vast and too disjointed to become a field for Bolshevik action, but there are possibilities of fomenting an anti-Western agitation in that chaotic Republic.

By irony of fate it is the Kaiser, the prophet of the Eastern Peril, who has let loose the forces which made it a reality.

WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LOS ANGELES, January 7th.
George Carpenter has accepted the offer to fight Jack Dempsey for a purse of \$20,000 put up by Mr. James C. Roth, owner of the racetrack at Tinian, who will probably construct a special arena for the fight.
He suggests that the date be July 4th. Jack Dempsey concurs.
The respective managers have agreed to limit the fight to 15 rounds.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 13d. 12h. 13m.—No returns from Vladivostok, Japan or the Mariannas.

Pressure has increased considerably at Shanghai, and slightly from Formosa to Hongkong. It has decreased slightly over northern Annam.

The anticyclone has strengthened. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China, and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.00 inches. Against an average of 0.33 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on January 14th, 1920.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Road. N. winds, fresh; fine.

2.—Formosa. Channel. N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 13, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Wind.	Weather.
Vladivostok	4 a.	30.18	18	72	sw	18	b	
Yokohama	4 a.	30.18	18	72	sw	18	b	
Yokohama	4 a.	30.18	18	72	sw	18	b	
Kobe	4 a.	30.18	18	72	sw	18	b	
Nagasaki	4 a.	30.18	18	72	sw	18	b	
Yokohama	4 a.	30.18	18	72	sw	18	b	
Yokohama	4 a.	30.18	18	72	sw	18	b	
Yokohama	4 a.	30.18	18	72	sw	18	b	
Yokohama	4 a.	30.18	18	72	sw	18	b	
Yokohama	4 a.	30.18	18	72	sw	18	b	
Yokohama	4 a.	30.18	18	72	sw	18	b	
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